IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENT.

SPEECH OF HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON

THE NEBRASKA BILL AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

HIS POSITION DEFINED.

War to the Knife Against the Administration and the Soft Shells,

ndence of the New York Herald.

Imm, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1854.

Circuit Court—Hard Organization and Muss Meeting—BS. Dickinson's Speech upon Nebruska &c., &c.

The Circuit Court is now in session here, Judge Crippen presiding, with a large calendar and many interesting causes. The hards, who for some years have had no separate organization, met a few days since and organized and nominated a full hard ticket, and D. S. Dickinson being here in attendance upon court, they assembled son being here in attendance upon court, they assembled in considerable numbers last evening, and he addressed them upon invitation. I send you a sketon of his re-marks upon the leading topics. HARD SHELL.

Mr Dickinson said his errand was entirely professional business in the Circuit Court now sitting here, and he meeting so large an assemblage of demonstate friends, or the honor of addressing them upon invitation; that although he came entirely upon business which demanded his attention, and although the political campaign had

public upon political su jects, and some questions of exciting interest bad arisen and been canvassed upon which he had not spoken. The most active part of his life had been devoted to the public service. When he entered upon it his brow was ruddy with the glow of youth, and when he left it his head was whitened with the weight of years. When he returned to his home, at the expiration of about fifteen years, he had been bereaved of one half the little household with which it had pleased Heaven to bless him—his domestic altar lights were nearly extinguished, and his private interests crippled by long ne gloct. His profession, to which he had returned, and his private business, had demanded his best energies, and which his tastes approved and his interests demanded, to which, after a long period of arduous labor, he deemed strugges with more of calm philosophy than par tisan asperity, and it was only during the canvass of some stirring campaign he engaged in public discussions. He said the only end and aim in political affairs worthy of the pursuit of an honorable mind, was that of establish-ing sound principles; and that organizations for the more purpose of obtaining office and place, were in the highest degree mean and discreditable: that the masses of all parties were honest and s norse—the leaders of all in a greater or less degree selfish and ambitious, and laboring for the attainment of personal ends. That pro-fessions of patriotism were cheap and plenty on every side, and that the only sa's mode for the people was to judge of each party by the fruits of its policy. He said the democrate had place; in nomination for Governor Gree, e C Bronson, an individual who some time since had the honor of holding some correspondence with Mr. Guth ie, the distinguished Secretary of the Federal Treasury; a correspondence which his hearers probably remembered, and which he presumed the honorable Secretary had not yet forgotten. That if Judge Brouson was d f ated, it would be a source of gratification to reby a Governor who for learning, integrity and statesman. ship, he no superior in the Union—that he had been presented for no personal purpose, but as the representative of great principles upon which the national democratic organization reposed—principles founded and established by Jefferson, and practised and illustrated by Jackson cratic organization; all could read and understand it, and would respect its manly frankness, if they did not approve its sentiments; its corner stone was the constitu were sacred in the estimation of the people, and would again come forth, like Lazarus from the grave, and be dotted with health and beauty. The great natural and elected with neath and beauty. Ine great natural assembly antagenism of the democratic principle was what was now known as the whig organization; it had, from the foundation of the government, opposed every leading democratic measure, and in the end been compelied to acknowledge the justice and wisdom of the pellec to acknowledge the justice and wisconditioned democratic policy; and among such measures he men tioned the acquisition of Louisians, the war of 1812, the overthrow of the United ta'es Bank, a protective

democratic policy; and among such measures he mentioned the acquisition of Louisians, the war of 1812, the overthrow of the United sta'es Bank, a protective tariff, the independent treasury system, the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of California; and yet he said they entered upon every campaigu with some fresh pretention of regard for the public good, with as much assu ance as though their policy, had been approved; that they got into power only upon errors of the democratic party, and were specify out upon errors of their own; that he feared we were about to lose them, and that they would be merged in the formation of a great, absorbing antials ery party, for we shoul not soon again find a party son bining so much personal eleverances and so much political error; that democraty must have an opporent, and he disliked to see one between whom and himself on many thouse had been received and returned go out of the field, especially as we were constantly getting their best men, and they our worst men in crohange; that the whig party had for a considerable time professed anti slavery doctrines, but that this year they had planted themselves more thoroughly upon the anti-slavery policy than usual, and wouls most inevitably bring up in the end, in effect, if not in mame, a party devoted enticely in its leading idea to aboltionsism; that it was a party of most convenient expectly—was musully in favor of everything which was popular or plausible, and now, like the opossum, which concelled its young from danger under a false or double skin, created for the purpose, the whig party was carrying and concealing some hif dozen partice large littered, in its capacitus boson; that their cand ditte for Governor, he was given to understand, was an anti-ble and worthy eithire in all his private relations, but as to his public ability he believed he had never been oversted by the whigh themselves.

As to the organization called softs—and he used terms only as designations—there had been considerable anxiety many fested t ingly pleased that in the same resolution the Nebraska policy of the administration was sustained. He thought in its adoption the convention must have treated the Nebraska question as a celebrated hunter did his gams. The hunter saw an animal which he supposed to be a deer, and fired at and missed it. The animal proved to be a carl. His friends jesting him upon his want of shill, in missing a domestic animal of that size, he said he had some doubts whether it was a deer or not, and he aimed so as to hit it if it was a deer or not, and he aimed so as to hit it if it was a deer, and miss it if it was a cleer as those of Jack Bunsby concerning the missing a vessel. He said if that vessel had gone down, why so—and if it had not gone down, why then, so also. He had not time to speak of all the candidates upon the reveral thicks, but he had come to night to speak respectfully of the natural dead, and he must do the same with the political, and he offered a word of condo-

lence to the friends of the late Mr Ludlow, their candicate for Lieute anai Governor, who had been so inhumany slains by the ruthless abigh Mann, Jr. There was a severe statute against crueity to animals, and if there was a like one regarding men, he was quite sure Mr. Mann deserved, and would receive, its ulmost pennities. He said the free soil early had usually claimed the merit of bringing into power the present national administration, and although he had hevetofore disputed the fact, he was rather inclined on the whole to concede it. In the days of the Rev. Br. Whitfield, an intoricated man resided up to him and said. "I know you, Mr. Whitfield; you are the very man who converted my soul." "Very 'liesty," said Mr. W., "you look much more like my work than that of Diving grace." And upon reflection, he thought the administration tooked much more like the work of the free setjers than of the national democratic party. The present state of things could not continue; the numerous organisations which, in the anguage of Mr. Burke, were "plaging together, breaks and polats, in the same truckle bed," would work its own cuts. With the exception of that small, sinesses and fanatical band of abolitionists, whom much learning had made mad, and who proposed to ride allike over the filble and the constitution, to put down slawery, there would shortly be but two organisations in the State; one would be the mational democratic reganisation, and the other an affect and the constitution, to put down slawery, there would shortly be but two organisations in the State; one would be the mational democratic reganisation, and the other an affect and the constitution of the government, was both and the constitution and the other and silver organisation, cooupying the place and taking the platform this year adopted by the whigs here was not and would not be driven nor purchased off. He long since had take his layer the platform that year and the work of the constitution in its own way and manner; and in their own good time the was

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there for the sake of adventure, and, last though not least fanatiosen, with her loins gir about, and shod with sardals, would, like Pater the Hermit, march at the head of her metley legions, to rescue this hely land of Nebrasks from the grap of the inddet slaveholder. All this population would rush down there since the present organization, like the pent up flood when the gates are heisted; nor will there ever be from all this vasit territory a single slave State formed. This is all there is, and all there will be, of the famous hebrasks question, over which so much patrotic sensibility has been expended. Let then, every man who has ever been a tree democrat, or who ever intended to be one, see that all the clamor upon this vexed itsery question was but a repetition of the proceedings of 1848, which hed given so many cause or regret—le them return to the true democratic sattonal standard, and obey the constitution in its litter, aptit and intent, leaving alavery in the "tates to those who have it is obarge, and upon whom its responsibility has been east; and as to the Territoria, observe strict mon-late result in charge, and upon whom its responsibility has been east; and as to the Territoria, observe strict mon-late result in our new tree that it is charge, and upon whom its responsibility has been east; and as to the Territoria, observe strict mon-late result in our new tree that the whole structure or our government and the roy of our institutions—because it will do justice to all and vasit wrong upon none—the cause it will inculcate peace and harmony and friendship telween the members of this glorious confederacy, and because it would accord with the symmetrical framework of the constitution.

Mr. It continued his address at length, invoking all who did not intend to espouse the cause of a sectional anti-latery party to join the national standard, and passed a high encomium upon the ancient democratic character of Delaware, its.

Impostant Letter from John M. Ciayson on the Presidency, Know Nothingiam, &c.
Philadrina, July 2, 1564

For Jno M. Ciatron—

av Dear Sie—Many of your fellow citisens, deeply imposed with the importance of baving all the offices used the signature of with the importance of baving all the offices and the signature of the offices and the special and State government filled with able and intelligent mea, free from the prejudice and gaots ce of our in titulions which foreign birth, edu sation and influence is so gut to produce, and also feeling a high respect for your personal character, and admiring the solidy displayed by you in cooducting the affairs of the nation whilst filing a station but little interior in respective and votes in the Second of the United States himself, are ecocuraged to hope, from some of your late speeches and votes in the Secant of the United States that you coincide with them in sentiment, and that you will engayer to carry out their views, by coosenting to be their candidate for the highest office within their gift. But the more fully to ascertain your views, you will confer a favor by stating whether, if elected, you will plage yourself to exclude from all civil offices persons who do not possess the requisite constitutional qualifications for filling the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, except in case of foreign diplomatic or commercial agencies, or otherwise, where the services of persons yourcesing the abovementioned qualifications of persons yourcesing the abovementioned qualifications cantot be commanded without detriment to the public interest.

The option freely expressed by you, in debating the questions now prominent before the people have made us fully acquainted with jour views in regard to them.

I will merely add, that neither myself nor those for whom I act, are in any way connected with any secret society or organization, but are simply actuated by a deside to introduce what we consider to be a very salutery and necessary reform into every cap

the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Hequisitions were received from the va-

referred to appropriate committees. Some discussion then took place on the location to be selected for the workshop which it is determined to exceed on Blackwell's Island.

Governor Conovan introduced the following resolution:

— hat the officers in command of the French fleet now
in the port of New York be invited a visit the charitable us ther institutions under the management of the
Board of Governors.

Some disconsion essued, and Governor West mavet
hat the sum of \$500 be appropriated for carrying out
the feregoing resolution.

Governor Duxa objected to the matter being taken up
now, as it was under the consideration of the Common
Coucil

The Pressuent apoles in favor of the resolution. He
was proud of the city of New York, and would like to
see 'couring civilities shown to the distinguished officers of the foreign fleet new in our harbor.

The resolutions were flessly laid on the table for a
wree, by a vote of five to four.

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The board adjourned at 7 P. M.

THE PROVIDENCE SOLDIERS —The Providence Light In fan ry, as was expected, arrived in this city yesterday morning by the Stonington boat They were met at the wharf by the Light Guard, Captain Vincent, whose guests they are while in the city, and escorted to the irving Boune, their headquarters. This is certainly one of the finest independent military companies in the United States, and is composed of the crack soldiers of Providence. It is a very old company, and thoroughly tilled. While it the city they will be entertained by the City Guard as well as the Light Guard. Being much fatigued by the voyage from Rhode Lland, they rested jesterday at their quarters until evening when they were eccorted by their entertainers, the Light Guard, bethe companies in full uniform, to the Metropolitan theater. This company will probably show themselves to our citizens to-ay.

I PRICATION OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL.—The Primary School.

Instance. this company win probact, show themselves to our citizena to-ony.

I PDICATION OF A PRIMARY SCHOOL —The Primary School, 56 West Lhirty seventh street, was decleared yester as a fermion with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. The school was filled with childrin, and several pieces of music were performed during the day. Speeches were delivered by K. C. Benedict, the President of the Board of Education, S. S. Randall, the superintendent of Common Schoels, Hen. Joseph S. Bouwarth and others; all expressing their gratification for the ovening of such a school for the noble purposes of education. The meeting was largely attended by the parents of the children who will occupy this school.

DEMINI IMPERSORARY —The following is the report for

DEMIT INFERRMANY—The following is the report for reprember, 1864:—Whole number of patients treated, 1.181; number of new patients 1,1384 attended at the dispensary, 902; at their dwellings, 182—males 443, femsles, 661 Nativity—United States, 288; Ire and 795; other countries, 50 Kemsining under treatment, 47; sent to hospital, 13; died 18. Prescriptions dispensed during the mon h, 2,125.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Supposed Fatal Starming appear—Late on Menday night lasts difficulty occurred between James Plunkett and James Moran, at the house of the latter in Nevius street, near Warren, in a neighborhood known as "Darby".

lasts difficulty occurred between James Plunkett and James Moran, at the house of the latter in Nevius street, near Warren, in a neighborhood known as "Darby's Patch," which ended in a fight, during which Plutkett inflicted several severe wounds upon Moran, from which it is extramely doubtful whether he will recover. They had been drinking, it appears, to which the quarrel is attributed. Assistant Captain Van Orden, of the Third district police, being informed of the occurrence, proceedes thither about 12 o'clock, and finding Moran in a very low condition, 'sock his deposition. He attact that they had been Gin. In g together, and a quarrel ensued in which he was the aggressor, when Plunkett drew a lanife and stabbed him. He abouted Plunkett from all bisme. The wounds are in the abdomen, so that the bowsis protrude, on the left side of the head and right shoulder, and are of such a character that recovery cannot be hoped for Plunkett, as soon as he accertained what he had done, escaped to his residence, where he was arrested by officers Holiday and Robinson. He was committed to the cells to await the result of the injuries, which are momentarily expected to prove fatal.

INNORE OF JUNTING AFTER A FERRY BOAT —On Monday right, a man, apparently a laborer, in attempting to jump on the boat Bedford, after she had left the South ferry slip, feel into the water and was drowned. A small aid in a row boat attempted to rescue him, but he had sunk beneath the surface and his body was not recovered. He had on a grey mixed cost and had an arreful of chips, from which it is supposed that he worked on some building.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Weeks Later-The Details of the Exe-

Two Weeks Later—the de Boulbon.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 26.]

The Orizaba, Capt. Forbes, arrived this morning, bringing intelligence from Vera Cruz to the morning of the 28d inst., and from the city of Mexico to the 19th. The Orizaba brings on freight only \$8,066 in specie. We subjet a list of her passengers. Among them, it will be seen, is Senor Don Argol Tuurbide, a son of the lats Liberator of Mexico, who is now on his way to Washington, as Secretary to the Mexican Legation:—A Iturbide, Secretary to Mexican Legation, Washington; F. ceres, J. Fay, Badiside and servant, Mrs. -bube, Caprian C. Can phell, and four in the steerage.

The intelligence contained in the papers brought by the O. is not without interest; but we find only one item that may be said to carry with it any bearing of temportance, namels, the execution of Count Racousset de Boulbon. The Disorto Official publishes the following report of Gen. Yazer, dated Guaymas, August 19, and addressed to the Ministry of War, in reference to the occurrence. The Orizaba brings on freight only \$8,066 in specie

addressed to the Ministry of War, in reference to the oc-currence.

On the 9th last, in ordinary council of war, presided over by brevet Gen. Pomingo Ramisez de Arellano, Colonel of the 9th battallen, and composed of Captains Antenio Mendora, Jasu B Navarro, Domingo Dufloo, Julio Gomes, Wencestao Dominguez and Isidro Caupos, the charge preferred in one form sgalast the Count Gaston Raousset de Boulbon was heard. The coun-cil, siter having heard the defence and pleas in mitga-tion of the accused, and having fulfilled all the legal for malities, unanimously sentenced him to be shot. Approving this sentence, (and after having coasulted the assessor,) I ordered on the 10th, that he should be accusted on the square of the Mole at 6 o'clock or the meaning of Saturcay, the 12th inst.; at the same time ordering that the prisoner should be at one prepared to his sate.

excused on the square of the Mole at 6 o'clock or the meaning of Satureay, the 12th inst; at the same time ordering that the prisoner should be at one prepared to bis tats.

During the time that he had yet to live, the Count received all the attentions that his situation demanded. So made his will, freely dispening of whatever articles he possessed in this port; he wrote several letters, spoke with one of his fellow countrymen, with his defender, and with the Vice-Consul for France, to whom he recommended a cortion of his last dispositions. In short, everything compatible with humanity and the circumstances of the case was accorded to him. The consolations of our lois religion were efforded to him by the rector of the port, the Rev. Vicenta Ovicce.

Finally, on returday, the 12th inst early in the morning, the garrison of this place was under arms. A part of the troop, seconding to my directions was in battle array, not far from the place of execution. Another portion was formed at the latter point in the customary square. All being thus disposed giving to so important as act the solemnity and respect which the justice of the nation deserved, the prisoner was conducted to the appointed spot in the midst of a strong escort, and there are the solemnity and respect which the justice of the nation deserved, the prisoner was executed, and count Gasten Raousset de Bouthon was shot, he meeting his death with great coverage, and respenting as a thristian of his cross. The corper received Christian interment is the cometary of this port.

With this common cation you will find the testimony on the charges preferred against the unknown is already and this certment, and delivering them to the Vice Consul of France, in order that they may be reinted as the testator desired.

The University that for the count requested that he might be allowed to receive his death standing, and that his casire was compiled with. The same paper an nounces that, with the exception of M. Desmarais and three officers who had accumpanied the unfo

authorities had been set, eliberty and sent back to California.

Dr. Remon Francisco Valdor has been appointed Mexican Consul at this place.

Mr. George Has es has been appointed Consular Agent for the Unites States at sisal.

The Sighto says that the town of Santa Macia de Villagran and Hidalge, to Tamaulicas, have disclaimed their personnets mente, which they declare they were forced to make by the resolutionists.

The 11th was ceisbrated with great ceremony, as the anniversary of the victory gained by cauta Anna over the Epanlards who lanced at Tampico in 1829.

We have account of several successes on the part of the government, but rething of alvarer's where abouts.

[From the New Orleans Picavune, Sent. 27.]

of the government, but rething of alvaren's where abouts.

(From the New Orleans Pleayune, Sept. 27.)

We have from a reliable source that a draces has been issued by the government, providing for the introduction of estain artifict but the part of Tampice.

A chaoliar has been issued by the government, directing the Government of the Papartments and Perritories to heep in their offices a took in which are to be recorded with all punctually and exact as the names, mationally, face of landing qualifications of asseport and all other information that can be obtained respecting foreigners arriving at any point within the jurisdiction of the governors as well as respecting foreigners when may remain there or may go into the interior of the republic.

The British Minister has issued a circular warning all Britch subjects in Sexico from contributing to the load proported by Russen.

Gen. Minon and the Licentiate Jové lines Sandovat, exiles, who had here partened by Santa and, have returned to the recubilic, and arrived at Mexico.

The most hornable of the unnumbered atrooties of the Indiana lately is one in which they made a hole beneath the chin of a young man, through which they passed a

The most hornble of the unnumbered atrocities of the Indians intely is cost in which they make a hole beneath the chin of a young men, through which they pussed a cord taking it through the mouth, so hanging him up by his chin to a tree and making him a target for their arrows. Another, in w ich the weetches cut some pieces of flesh from the haunches of a poor infant, reasting them and eating them, while the agonized little creature still litted. And another, in which they devoured the greater part of the human body.

Robberies are getting very rife in the city of Mexico. A man was lately assaulted and rebbed at 6 o'clock in the evening, by a bend of eleven in Corpus Christistreet, and whe suddenly sprung out upon him from hopez siley. Three of these robbers were mounted There had, nevertheless, been meny robbers executed during the fortnight over which our news extends. The cholera had broken cut with great intensity in Huslama. In consequence of the ravages it had made in the ranks of a military brigade quartered thate, Santa Anos had ordered that they should be removed, if it die not abate.

The Vera Cruz Eco del Comercio, of the 22d, announces that the city coursel at their last meeting passes a vote of themis to St. 1. Discussion lands of the city of the city.

that erces secreptifically and armed by the iteston accompirators.

A combat which lasted three days is reported to have commenced on the 4th instant, between the government troops and a band or rebels, at fuller c. The latter had upwards of seventy hills d, and about the same number taken principers. Of these, four were so it because taken with arms in their hands. The others were being tried as compilistors. The government troops are said to have affected on less.

upwards of seventy killed, and about the same number taken priscuers. Of these, four were shit because taken with a time in their thanks. The others were being tried as complicators. The government troops are said to have suffered no loss.

Santa Advas issued a grandiloqueot add ess to the army on the 11th ioniant, the anniversary to the celebration of which we referred yesterday. We translate it:—

Companions in srms! It is five years since on the barks of the Panuco you effected a spiendit triumph. On that day, which we remember to day with joy—on that day was sonsummated our iede endence. I will say more—the independence of Spanish America; because by the brilliant effect of our erms we proved to the world that we repelled all domnstion that it was a right to impose on us, and by crowning curselves with the laurel of victors we demonstrated stonce our determination and our power.

That triumph was that of philosophy—it was the triumph of fees—it was the triumph of the spelled all ownstice.

The triumph of reason and justice. America awoke from her dreamy letharry, and stretched out her golden hand to receive the cours of immortality. Yes if for it may be sain that the world of Columbus, while we hampe is reserved a future of sgitteions and struggles, the world of Columbus, young and eigenous, is rising so as to consign to oblivion the wards this result, to this result which consent that spientic, and is allowly but irresistiol marching towards this result, to this result which consent the spientic form us, while we carried along the magnificent car of order and true progress.

Our last misfortunes, the offspring of the inexperience of deluded people, introduced in so our contry the monitor of serios and in our country the small not trample on our giories. Let us swear to relaying on the deluder people in the sautiful country, that he shall not trample on our giories. Let us swear to relaying ontered with our blood, if it shoult be necessary the sacred tree of independence, swear on the terms of sour country

Oblemary.

Napoleon Turner, of Danbury, the famous circus rider, fed in Kentucky, recently, of chelers.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachurseits Politics.
ACCEPTANCE OF GENERAL HENRY WILSON OF THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

B STON Oct. 8, 1854. General E-nry Wilson has written a letter accepting

his nomination for Governor, by the late Republican Convention at Worcester. He san: by gentlemen who, disregarding pravious party tion, have united in order to meet the issues which the sisvery propagadandists have imposed upon the American

eags:—If elected Governor of Escachumetta, I shall deem it my duty to see that the laws for the protection

He approves of the present liquer law, with whatever

A Strange Frenk of on Old Man. ERECTION OF A HOUSE ON A RAILROAD TRACE PROVIDENCE, Oct 3, 1854.

Railroad rons through land which formerly belonged to him, and the price of this land had been assessed by the commissioners at a valuation which he refused to accept. To day he placed a smell house, erected by him self, upon both tracks in which he put several hegs himself inside, by nailing up every entrance to it.
The Boston and Providence train, and the Providence and Worcester train, were, as they came along, brought to a stand still by the obstruction and detained for nearly we hours. The old fellow swore that if they attempted to run the engine through the house that he would are the powder and blew everything around him to atoms. After a long delay, during which the crowd increased to over a thousand people, the North Providence and the Providence pelice arrived, when they fell to work and with well directed blows soon smashed the doors of the bouse in, and seized the old man. It was with difficulty at first that the crowd could be kept from injuring him. He was hurried away to jail. The crowd then attacked the house and soon made a complete wreck of it. About baif a keg of powder only was found.

Chuich. Hartford, Oct. 3, 1854.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Spiscopa: Church commenced its session in St John's Church in this city, this afternoon. The attendance was good, com sidering the unfavorable state of the weather.

Birhops Beownell, Burgess, Classe, Doate, Eastburn, Southgate, Whittingham, and Williams, and the Rev Drs. Potter and Clark, the Bishops elect, are in atendance. Bishop Brownell took the chair. The afternoon was occupied in reading the several re

ports. In the evening the annual sermon was delivered by Rev Samuel Cook, of New York Another Know Sothing Victory.

WHENGTON, D 1, Oct 3, 1854.
The election to day, for Inspector at the general elec tion, and for Assessor of the city, resulted in the Kao s Nothing candidates being elected by large majorities.

Relief for the Sufferers at Javannah.

A meeting was held in this city yesterday to raise ash. The Hen Wm. appleton was chosen Chairman, J. Among lavis Secretary, and J. Ingersoll Bouditch Transurer. A committee of twelve was appointed to coiicit subscriptions.

Suspection of Foul Play.
Oswago, Oct. 3, 1854
The body of Alvin Curtiss, who has been missing since Thursday last, was found in the Oswego river this morning, and shows evident marks of violence. The physians at the Coroner's inquest swear that death was not caused by Growning. The evidence taken goes to show hat he must have been murdered and then thrown into

Philad lphin Stock Board.

Philadelphin Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Oct 8, 1854

At our first board this moreing stocks displayed more firmless, and sales were made at the following prices:

Pesding Railread, 285%: Pennsylvania Railread, 484%; Lorg Island Railread, 144%; Merris Canal, 185%: Pennsylvania State Fives, 84. Morey is rather easier.

Water Into Jessey City-First Annual Parade of the Firemen.

being an event of great importance to that city, the residents therein, together with many guests and their joy therefor by a grand celebration of the event yesterday. Although the morning was threatening and fine style, and was an imposing affair. The Fire Department of Jersey City embraced this occasion to have their first annual parade, and turned out in fine style, to the number of about 600 men, with their apparatus in complete order New York companies were also present to the number of about 500 men—making over 1,000 firemen in uniform on the ropes of the various fire apparatus. There were a large number of guests, including feorge Frice. Mr. Allison, Secretary of State, the responsible to the second of Newark, and other prominent persons residing in New Jersey and New York. The citizens generally turned out in numbers.

At ten o'clock A. M. the procession began to form under the direction of Dr. J. M. Co nelson, as Grand Marshal, and his aids. The different circles formed in the streat crussing Washington street, and south of it in the vicinity of the public square, the right resting on Washington attact. Meantime a salute was being fired, and the bells were rung soon after elseven o'clock the line commerced its march over the route laid down to the Distributing Reservoic on Berges Hill.

The procession was formed as indicated in the programme published to the Hizallo the day previous. Dr. Cornelison, Grand Marshal, and adds led, the procession; Gen. E. M. V. Wright and staff followed. The Fire Bepartment of Jecrey City and their guests.—The remains from New York—comprised the great proportion of the procession, and made an excessingly fine appearance.

There were about one bundred carriages in the pro-

procession, and made an exceedingly fine appearance. Their apparatus was in fine order and presented a fine appearance.

There were about one bundred carriages in the procession, cental ing the invited guests and city authorities.

The Montgomery Guard were in the line, and two labor accessives. Butchers, carriers and citizens, on horseback, concluded the procession

Arriving at the Distributing Reservoir an oration was delivered by I. W. Scudder, Esq., which was listened to with great interest.

Returning to Jersey City the invited guests, city authorities, and others, to the number of about four hundred, repaired to the Hudson House, where the principal dinner was served. His Henor Mayar Manners presided, a bis right were Governor Price and Judge Halses, and at his left the President and ex-President of the Board of Water Commissioners. The cleary were also well represented at the table. The dinner was get up on the temperature principle, and pure Passaic water was substituted for aparking Heidselck champagus. Dinner over, various tensts appropriate to the occasion were given, and responses were made in diting terms by Gov. Price Judge Hisines, Mayor Manners, D. S Gregory, Esq., and other gruthemen present.

The fire companies and their guests dined at other places in Jersey City, where preparations had been made by their hosts.

Empire Sock and Ladder Company, No. 1, also had a sumptacous dinner at Iroquois Lodge room, the company invited by them having declined Joining in the celebration.

ANNEXATION OF CHARLESTOWN TO BOSTON.—On the 2d inst the vote was taken in Charlestown on the question of annexation, and resulted in 1,412 votes in invor to 1,117 against. Boston having already voted in the affirmative Charlestown and Bunker Hill, with all its glorious memories, will shortly be included in the municipality of Boston. About nin-o'clock at night a large deputation—between five and six hundred—with a hard of music and the American flag, visited Boston, to congratulate her citizens upon the perfection of the measure. The vote was very large, larger by about 303 han was every before in the city.